

THE macdonald JOURNAL

FEBRUARY 1973

Macdonald College Library FEB 9 1973



The Library,
Macdonald College 800,
P.O.
M-3



THE MACDONALD LASSIE

THE macdonald JOURNAL

FEBRUARY 1973

Macdonald Journal
Volume 34, No 2
February 1973

Editor: Gordon Bachman
Managing Editor: Hazel M. Clarke
Associate Editor: Tom Pickup
Family Farm, Office of Information,
Quebec Dept. of Agriculture
and Colonization
Advertising Manager: R. J. Cooke
Production: Dorothy Parsons
Circulation: Mildred Young

The Macdonald Journal is published
every month by Ronald J. Cooke
Ltd., 451 Beaconsfield Boulevard,
Beaconsfield, Quebec, 514 697-2916.

Texts in this issue may be reprinted
editorially without permission;
permission should be obtained to
reproduce illustrations. Address
The Editor, Macdonald College,
Quebec. Second class mail registra-
tion number 0463.

Subscription rates are \$7.00 for
two years, \$9.00 for three years
in Canada, U.S.A., and foreign
rates are \$10.00 for two years.
Printed in Canada

In This Issue

Cover: Macdonald student, Sue
Pochereva, and Brutus, the eagle.
See article page 3.

Editorial	2
Stopping the Flight to Extinction	3
The Home Vegetable Garden	6
The Family Farm	11
This Month with the QWI	16

Journal Jottings

I have been sitting, staring at the
blank page in my typewriter try-
ing to find a common denominator
for vegetable gardens and birds of
prey — two of the subjects we are
concerned with in this month's issue
of the Journal. I think that the word
'concern' is what I have been
searching for. Be it advice on how
to plan, plant, and care for your
vegetable garden, which is a
subject of keen interest to the vast
majority of our readers, or informa-
tion on the research being con-
ducted on this Campus in an effort
to save a valuable species of
wildlife from extinction, there is an
element of concern. Concern for

the fundamental necessities of man
— food — and for the fundamental
necessities of wildlife — in this
instance, the right to exist.

In this issue we look at the College's
concern with one aspect of horti-
culture and one aspect of wildlife;
in others we will look or have
looked at the College's concern
over livestock, crops, soil, nutrition,
pollution, pesticides, water, food,
natural resources, human resources,
plants, pests, weeds, and woodlots.
Man, all living creatures, and their
environment — that is the College's
concern and that concern, as
Gordon Bachman's editorial will

emphasize, is what can be offered
to and shared with the now and
with its generation of young men
and women contemplating the next
step in their learning experience.

In Journal issues in years to come
there will be a need for articles on
vegetable gardens. Let's hope there
won't be a need for articles on
the fight against extinction for
though no one is expected to win
every round in a fight, there is no
return match if extinction wins.

Hazel M. Clarke.

What can Macdonald do for me? Why should I go there instead of some other school? Why should I even go to college? These are the types of questions June graduates of CEGEP's will be asking during the next few months. They are important questions — important for students to ask and important for Macdonald College to answer.

Just what can Macdonald provide for young people that perhaps can't be duplicated at other universities?

One of the major reasons given by students for choosing Macdonald College is the unique course offerings on Campus. The curriculum at Macdonald is divided into five divisions: Agricultural Sciences, Biological Sciences, Renewable Resources Development, Food and Consumer Sciences, and Diploma in Agriculture. A student may elect specific majors within each of these broad divisions. For example, he may elect an Agricultural Economics, Animal Science, Plant Science, Soil Science or Agricultural Engineering major within the Agricultural Science division. Or he

may elect a Botanical Sciences, Environmental Biology, Microbiology or Zoological Sciences major in the Biological Sciences division.

In the newest of the divisions, Renewable Resources Development, a student may select from such diverse majors as Agricultural Land Planning and Development, Community Resource Development, Environmental Conservation, Resource Economics and Management, or Wildlife Resources. And finally, within the Food and Consumer Sciences division, a student may elect Consumer Education, Home Economics, Nutrition, Food Biochemistry, Food Management, Dietetics, or Food Technology majors.

As can be seen by the above listing, there is a very broad range of subjects a student may choose. Yet there is enough flexibility in the programs that a student may draw from several to meet his career needs. Many of these programs are unique to Macdonald College and thus provide graduates with unique career opportunities that students from other universities do not have.

Another factor that students rate highly is the social opportunities that exist at Macdonald. At Macdonald they feel they are a part of a closely knit family of students and faculty. Because of the smaller-sized student body and faculty than at most universities, there is the opportunity to develop close personal acquaintances with fellow students and faculty. At Macdonald students do not feel they are simply a faceless number in a large bureaucratic university.

This opportunity to develop socially as well as intellectually is an important factor in a student's future career. Often employers are just as interested in what social skills a student has acquired outside the classroom as well as in the classroom. It is in this respect that Macdonald College can offer students a learning environment that they would not be able to obtain elsewhere.

Gordon Bachman

Stopping the Flight to Extinction



Peregrine falcons are an endangered species and the eastern North American subspecies used to be extinct. Peregrines used to be seen in the St. Lawrence basin and nested at several well-known sites including the Sun Life Building in Montreal. Since the mid forties the peregrine population has declined. Evidence indicates that the decline was related to the use of D.D.T. which interfered with the metabolism of calcium. The end result of this deficiency was that hens produced thin-shelled eggs which usually broke or crumbled long before the chicks were due to hatch. It seems that since the use of D.D.T. has appreciably declined, nesting success has increased, at least in some populations of the world. It now appears that a reintroduction program might be an effective conservation measure. The one problem is that eastern and northern peregrines have never been bred in captivity.

One year ago Dr. Bob Lemon of McGill University and David Hughes, a falconer, came to Macdonald with a proposal to establish a peregrine breeding unit on this Campus. It took very little time to establish what we now call the Macdonald Raptor Reproductive Research program. Our ultimate aim is to reintroduce nesting peregrines to the City of Montreal. We would eventually work with

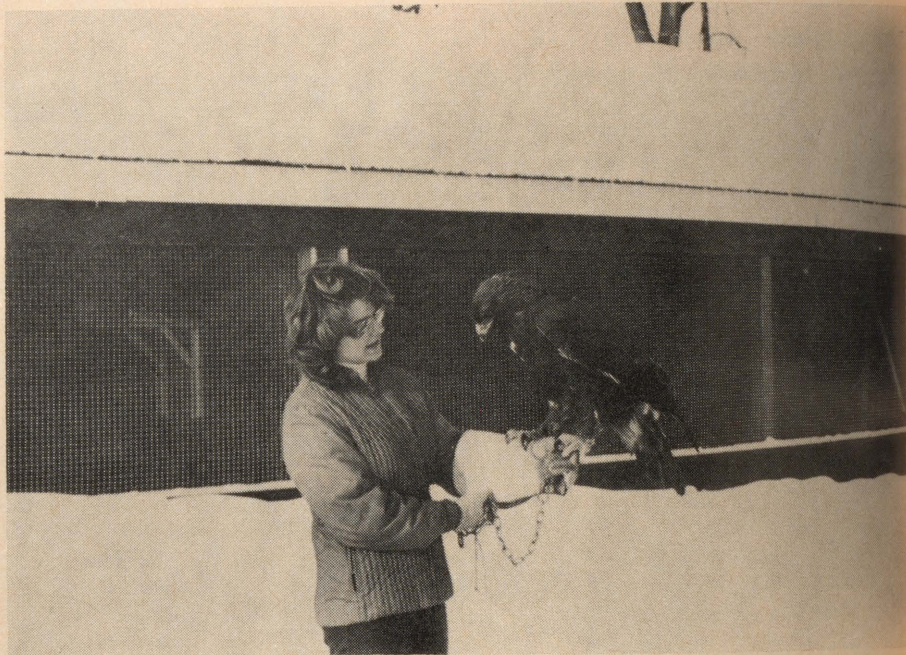
A great favourite among the staff and students at the research centre is a roughleg hawk called Hazel. She is a very attractive and gentle bird with a voice as soft and sweet as her disposition.

Photos, including cover, by Steven Ward.

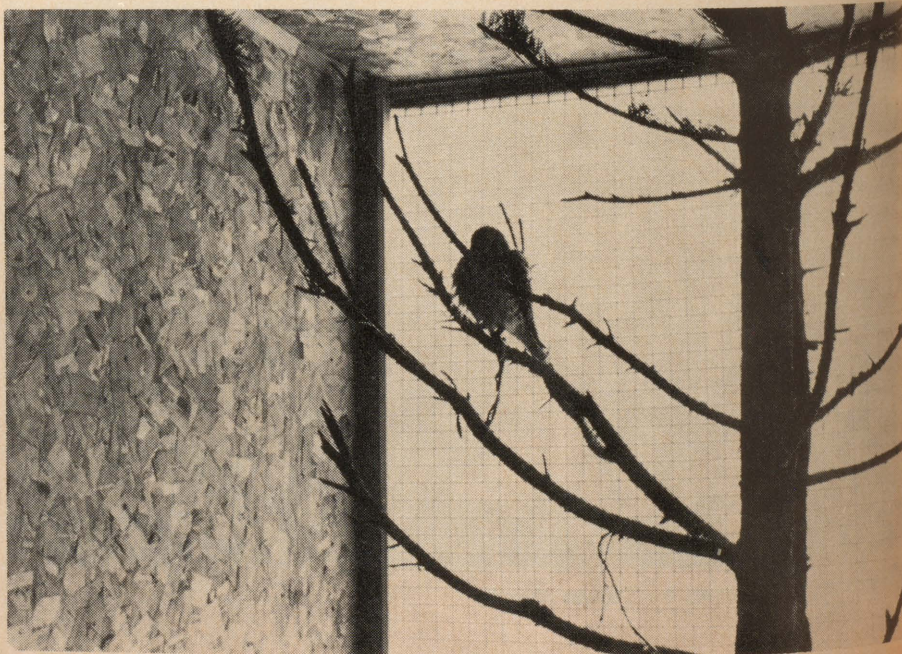
an Arctic subspecies of peregrines which still can be found nesting around Fort Chimo, the far northern regions of Quebec and the Arctic, but first we had to raise funds, build facilities and do some experimental breeding.

Throughout the spring discussions were held with Provincial and Federal officials as well as with American and Canadian researchers interested in rearing peregrines. Eventually we decided that our group should first concentrate its efforts in the area of reproductive physiology under the capable direction of Doctors Buckland and Laque of the Poultry division of the Animal Science Department. The advice and assistance of Dr. L. Martin of the CDA Pathology Laboratory here at Macdonald has also proved invaluable in this project. We further decided to use sparrow hawks (or kestrels), the smallest North American falcons, and roughleg hawks as experimental birds. We would also attempt to collect a few young gyrfalcons and peregrines which would mature in three or four years.

The Quebec Wildlife Service was extremely helpful in giving us the permits we required and soon we were searching for kestrel nests. We found several nests around Montreal. Most birds were using tree holes but one pair built their nest in the wall of a tin shed, the entrance hole not four feet off the ground. From these nests we gathered some young birds and some eggs, and with these we were able to test our facilities, food, and handling techniques.



While waiting for the arrival of the peregrine falcons, studies are being conducted with other birds. Above: Sue Pochereva, a student in Renewable Resources who spends many hours working with the birds, is seen with Brutus, a fully mature eagle. A special falconer's glove is worn when the birds are being carried and Sue tells us she can't wear her fur hat — Brutus eyes it as a tasty dinner! Below: Shown here is one of a pair of kestrels in one of the aviaries that have been built for the birds. Each aviary has a nesting box, perches and a tree.





A roughleg hawk sits on a bow perch while waiting to be placed in one of the aviaries.

Our objective was to raise 10 pairs of colourful kestrels but unfortunately 14 of the first 15 birds we found were males. This led us to decide that we would wait until fall when we could select for the females we needed for the program and nest searching ceased in early June.

In mid July we received word that we would receive funds for an expedition to northern Quebec to pick up one pair of peregrines, two pairs of gyrfalcons and eight roughleg hawks. Preparations were made quickly and within a week we were winging our way to Deception Bay where it was said that birds of prey were abundant. Between July 17 and the first of August we explored all the known or potential nesting sites between Hudson Strait and Asbestos Hill. We had arrived in time for the Arctic spring bloom and the stark,

barren, rocky, rough hewn cliffs and hillsides were a mass of beautiful small flowers. The temperature was nearly always below 50 degrees and there were hardly any insects to annoy us. Eskimos came to Deception and we asked them to look for falcons for us and eventually we got to the Eskimo village of Sugluc where we were able to communicate with Eskimos who travelled all along the Hudson Strait from Hudson Bay to Ungava Bay. For the first time in recent history there were no birds known to be nesting in the region. Dejected, we left our melting snow banks and frozen lakes of Arctic Quebec to return to Macdonald and a heat wave.

Not being able to get peregrines the first year was a set-back, but the rest of the project is on schedule. In our converted poultry

house we now have our full complement of kestrels and roughleg hawks which are all paired off thanks to the Montreal Parks Department and the Quebec Zoo. Each pair of birds has a little aviary which includes a glass-backed nest box, perching sites and a resting ledge. All the birds are protected from wind but the aviaries remain roughly at outdoor temperatures. Each day all the birds are weighed and additional food is given to them to keep up their weight when temperatures take a tumble.

In March or April the birds should be ready to mate and at that time several physiological and breeding experiments including artificial insemination will be carried out. Later in the summer we hope to be able to conduct another trip to the North to get peregrines. In late summer we might begin a reintroduction study program with young kestrels. From our most recent information it seems that reintroducing hand-reared birds into the wilds might be an extremely difficult task. We hope the reintroductions might be put to good use inasmuch as we will try to encourage small falcons to return to nest boxes around areas where sparrows and starlings are a particular nuisance on the farm. No one can predict what will happen in the future, but if the enthusiasm of the professors, staff, and students involved in the project keeps up, there is hardly any doubt that a pair of peregrines will once again proudly raise a brood of young somewhere in the heart of Montreal.

Prof. J. R. Bider,
Wildlife Biologist.

It's time to plan for . . .

. . . THE HOME VEGETABLE GARDEN

It may appear to be a ridiculous exercise to publish a discussion on home vegetable gardening when temperatures are well below freezing and garden sites are covered with at least two feet of snow, but this is the time for the "true believer" or diligent gardener to plan his garden and order seed for the coming spring.

There has been rising interest in home vegetable gardening during the past decade. The current ecological dogma and return to nature movement may have prompted many new converts to try their hand (or is it back) at vegetable gardening (or communing with nature as they might call it). Perhaps more enduring reasons for gardening are the satisfaction or the necessity of growing at least part of the food your family consumes and the possibility of producing higher quality fresh vegetables than are available in supermarkets. The shippers and processors of commercial vegetable products are limited in the vegetable varieties they can use. Many varieties with excellent eating quality are rejected because they do not ship well or possess a characteristic making them difficult to process. The home gardener need not consider shipping problems or other market requirements; this enables him to try all sorts of varieties. Besides, any gardener worth his salt will gladly tell you his tomatoes or sweet corn are the best he ever ate.

Size of Garden

The size of your garden should be determined by the amount of suitable land, the time available

for gardening, and the quantity of vegetables desired. Approximately 1,000 square feet of garden space can provide all of the vegetables required by one person for one year. C. M. Drage, Extension Horticulturist, at Colorado State University classifies gardens as follows:

1. Small Kitchen Garden: 100 to 625 sq. ft. This garden is usually found on a town or city lot where the gardener has little land to choose from. This type of setup lends itself to intensive production with every square inch of space utilized and each vegetable plant receiving individual attention. Concentrate on growing crops that will produce the most vitamins and minerals per square foot of garden: spinach, carrots, beet or turnip tops, mustard greens, broccoli, cabbage, tomato, and green beans.
2. Large Kitchen Garden: 625 to 2,500 sq. ft. A garden of this size is still an intensive garden. Besides furnishing a plentiful summer supply of vegetables, some crops may be stored or preserved for winter use. Corn, potatoes, cucumber, squash, cabbage, asparagus and rhubarb may be added to this planting.
3. Family Size Garden: 2,500 to 5,000 sq. ft. A garden this size requires a lot of work if done properly. The wheel hoe and seed drill can reduce some of the time and labour requirements. The output should be enough to satisfy the vegetable needs of a family of four.
4. Farm Gardens: 5,000 sq. ft. to one-half acre. This garden should be laid out with the wider spacings

needed to accommodate power tools. The site should be selected carefully and soil analysis made to determine the necessity of liming and fertilizing. Farm gardens should be planned with an eye to mass production and reduction in labour expended per plant.

Choosing the Site

The small kitchen garden is apt to be relegated to any area not needed for lawn, flower borders, or play areas. The area may be composed of "fill dirt" that is difficult to reclaim for gardening. A fill area usually consists of a high percentage of subsoil (clay), stones, and debris. It requires time, fertilizer and considerable effort to make fill areas productive.

A home owner with a larger property can have a choice of sites for his garden. According to R. F. Fletcher, Extension Horticulturist, Pennsylvania State University, the ideal location is land gently sloping toward the south or southeast. It should not be so steep that it invites erosion in heavy rains. Soil on a south-facing slope will dry out and be workable early in the spring. Furthermore the slope provides good air movement, reducing frost damage and promoting quicker drying of foliage thus inhibiting development of many plant diseases.

Low areas with poor water drainage should be avoided. If, after a shower, water remains in puddles on the soil surface for several hours, the site should be rejected for vegetable gardening. Do not choose a site in the shade of buildings or trees. Some leafy vegetables will tolerate partial

shade but most other crops will not. Tomatoes grown in the shade will produce rank vegetative growth and very few fruit.

Soils and Soil Improvement

Soils for vegetables should be loose, fertile, and well drained. The preferred soil type is a deep fine sandy loam or silt loam that allows good aeration and root penetration. Since many gardeners must choose sites with substandard soils, techniques for soil improvement must be employed. Many areas of Quebec have heavy clay soils that compact easily and drain poorly. The addition of organic materials to the clay soils such as farm manure, compost, or green manure renders the clay looser and easier to work, improves soil aeration and water drainage. For sites that are too sandy, organic matter application will increase the water holding capacity and improve the workability of the soil.

One bushel of farm manure plus one pound of superphosphate fertilizer will cover about 75 square feet of garden area. Well-rotted manure is safest to use. Additions should be made each spring prior to soil preparation and again in autumn after harvesting is completed. Other sources of organic matter are peat moss, grass clippings, deciduous leaves, pine needles, sawdust, and ground corn cobs. The organic material should be thoroughly incorporated into the soil by deep digging or rototilling.

Over-wintering green manure and cover crops like rye or rye grass increase soil organic matter and reduce erosion and leaching.

Broadcast the rye grass (one-half pound seed per 1,000 sq. ft.) during early August in areas of the garden already harvested and between the rows of later vegetables. If rye is used (three pounds of seed per 1,000 sq. ft.), it should be seeded three or four weeks later than rye grass. The rye grass or rye should be spaded or ploughed under early in the following spring.

Correct Soil Acidity

Most vegetables grow best on a slightly acid soil that has a pH between 6.0 and 6.8. Many soils in Quebec are more acidic than this hence liming is beneficial. To be sure of your soil's pH a soil test is helpful. If your garden has produced poor spinach, peas, or cabbage, it is probably too acid. Apply 30 to 40 pounds of ground limestone or better yet Dolomitic limestone per 1,000 square feet in the spring and work it into the soil.

Fertilizing the Garden

Commercial fertilizers should be applied to increase the nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash content of the soil. A fertilizer marked 5-10-15 contains 5 per cent nitrogen, 10 per cent phosphoric acid, and 15 per cent potash. A general recommendation is approximately 20 pounds of a 10-10-10 fertilizer per 1,000 square feet of garden applied before planting and worked into the soil. When the crops reach the stage of rapid growth additional applications may be necessary. Generally crops need phosphorus for early growth to help establish the root system, then nitrogen for top growth, and later in the season potassium for

root enlargement (carrots, beets, etc.) or fruit or fruit production (tomato, pepper, muskmelons). Leafy crops like lettuce respond best to nitrogen, root crops to potassium and fruit crops (tomatoes, peppers) to nitrogen and potassium. If your garden site is in partial shade use less nitrogen and more potassium fertilizer.

Planning the Garden

After choosing the site, the next step is to plan the arrangement of crops in the garden. Draw a garden plan showing the size of the plot, the spacing of rows for each vegetable, the time to plant, and succession or companion crops. All tall plants such as sweet corn and pole beans should be located on the north or west side of the garden where their shade will do no harm. Perennials such as asparagus, rhubarb and hardy herbs should be grown where they will not be disturbed by spading or ploughing. Early-maturing vegetables should be grouped together so that after harvest the space may be re-used for alter plantings.

Buying Seed

Generally it is not advisable to save seed from your vegetable plants in order to sow them next season. You will save yourself many disappointments by obtaining fresh supplies of seed every year. Get seed catalogues from several seed companies, study them carefully and order early.

When to Plant

Time of planting depends on the location as influenced by latitude, altitude, exposure of the garden

and kind of vegetables. Areas south of Nicolet to the U.S. and westward to the Ontario border are generally free from frosty weather about May 15. By June 1 there is little danger of frost except on high ground. The season in the area from Granby east to La Pocatiere generally is one to two weeks later than areas south of Montreal; again this is modified locally depending on altitude. The area from La Pocatiere east to Gaspé has a cool growing season that limits the gardener to cool-season vegetables and quick-maturing, warm-season crops.

Tips on Growing Specific Vegetables (All dates of sowing or transplanting are given for the Macdonald College area.)

Cole Crops: Cabbage, cauliflower, and broccoli are closely related vegetables of the Mustard Family, are very hardy and develop best quality in cool (65°F.) weather. They can be transplanted outside by the end of April or as soon as the soil can be worked after that date. Another planting can be made in mid summer for a fall crop. The transplants are generally set 12 to 18 inches apart in rows 30 to 36 inches apart. These crops do best in soil high in nitrogen and calcium (lime).

Potherbs: Two good vegetables in this category are spinach and Swiss chard, both rich sources of iron and vitamins. Spinach is a hardy crop that can be sown April 20, then two weeks later, and again in July for a fall crop. It is sensitive to acid soil and responds well to liming. Swiss chard is a form of beet developed for its

edible foliage. It may be seeded starting May 10 and one planting will supply high quality greens until fall frost. Spinach and chard can be thinned to 2—4 inches apart in rows 12—16 inches wide.

Salad Crops: Lettuce and parsley are two of several good salad crops. Beginning May 1 make two or three plantings of lettuce. Try planting some of the high quality loose head or butterhead lettuces together with the common leaf lettuce. These vegetables will respond to applications of lime and nitrogen. Parsley can be seeded outdoors in early spring, but it germinates slowly and the seedlings are delicate. You can plant quick-growing radish seed in the same row to mark its location or better yet germinate the seeds in a window box and transplant to the garden. The lettuce and parsley are generally grown at 8 inches apart in rows 12 inches apart.

Root Crops: Carrots, beets, radishes, and turnips are all well adapted to most areas of Quebec. Carrots are well adapted to Quebec's long days and cool temperatures during the summer. They may be seeded starting May 5 and later thinned to 1/2—2 inches in the row with rows 18 inches wide. Again we are dealing with a seed that germinates slowly and produces a delicate seedling. Take extra care when preparing the seed bed and keep it watered until the carrots are up. In good soil use the long rooted varieties like "Gold Pak" or the new hybrid "Spartan Sweet". For heavy clay soil use shorter-rooted types like "Nantes" or "Royal Chantenay". Carrots will respond well to potash fertilizer

particularly during the period of rapid root enlargement. Beets can be seeded about the week after carrots, and spaced 2-3 inches in rows, 14-18 inches apart. The beet seed or beet ball is actually a fruit usually containing more than one seed, which makes thinning a necessity. Beets are easy to grow but they are susceptible to damping off disease in the seedling stage. Beets respond well to potash, phosphorus, and the micronutrient boron.

Radishes are the quickest maturing vegetable, taking only 20 to 40 days to reach edible size. Seeding should begin April 15. Make two or three plantings in the spring and again in late summer. Spacing is similar to carrots. Radishes are the easiest vegetable to grow because they adapt well to all types of soils. Turnips and rutabagas are cool-season vegetables that can be seeded in early May. Since turnips and particularly rutabagas have a longer growing season than the other root crops, usually only one crop per year is possible. Space them 6—8 inches apart in rows 24 to 36 inches wide. The potato is a very productive vegetable, but many times it is not included in the home garden. Potatoes are generally cheap and abundant at any grocery store making it questionable whether it pays to grow them in a home garden. Also potatoes are one of the few vegetables which grow well in acid soils and are less troubled with the disease scab at this pH. It is difficult to have garden soil that is acid enough to inhibit potato scab and still produce other vegetables that are sensitive to acid soil.

This kitchen garden provides the family with fresh or preserved vegetables for the entire year.



Sweet Corn: Should appear in every home garden if space allows. It is simple to grow, and the wide selection of varieties makes it possible to enjoy top quality corn on the cob that can not be matched by that bought at any supermarket. Seeding should begin May

15 with a spacing of 8 to 10 inches apart in rows 30 inches wide. To improve pollination and kernel set plant at least three adjacent rows of each variety at each planting.

Solanaceae Fruit: Two representatives of this group are the tomato and pepper. Six- to eight-week-old tomato or pepper transplants can safely be set in the garden by May 30. Choose at least two varieties including the very early small-fruited cherry tomato and a

variety that can be staked. At the time of transplanting the tomato and pepper plants should be watered in with a phosphate fertilizer solution (10-52-17). Spacing for tomatoes is 2 feet apart in rows 2—4 feet wide; peppers can be set a little closer. The new hybrid pepper "Bell Boy" will produce an excellent sweet pepper in the warmer areas of Quebec. Tomatoes and peppers respond to potash and nitrogen during the fruit enlargement stage of growth.

Vine Crops: Include the cucumber, muskmelon, squash, and pumpkin. These are warm-season crops that are very sensitive to frost. They can be seeded the end of May or transplanted to the field by June 6. The vine crops are more difficult to transplant than tomatoes and are more susceptible to wind damage. Vine crops use a great deal of space and produce a low return, thus they are usually not included in small gardens.

Legume vegetables: Suitable to Quebec are peas and green beans. Peas are an ideal cool-season crop that can be seeded starting April 25 and successive plantings can be made until mid July. Green or wax beans, in contrast to peas, are tender crops easily killed by frost. Pole beans are better in a home garden than bush beans because they yield more heavily and over a longer period. Try a few scarlet runner beans; they are a colourful addition to any planting. Seeding of beans can begin on May 25, with a spacing of 2 inches by 24—30 inches. Beans have a very low salt tolerance so it is best to keep fertilizer applications to a minimum.

Pest Control

Probably the worst pest problem in gardens is weeds. Many gardeners would like to use chemical weed killers or herbicides to rid their gardens of weeds. This is far too risky an undertaking in all but the largest of gardens. Also beware of putting a volatile 2,4-D type herbicide on the lawn near the garden. Often 2,4-D drifts from nearby spraying and can severely damage tomatoes, muskmelons, and green beans. The alternatives to chemical herbicides are cultivation and the use of mulches. Organic or plastic mulches are a good way to discourage weeds and reduce the endless job of weeding.

To control insects and diseases in the garden get a general purpose vegetable spray or dust that contains the insecticides Sevin (carbaryl) and malathion as well as one or more of the following fungicides: captan, maneb, zineb or fixed copper. Start spraying at two-week intervals early in the season and keep ahead of insects and plant diseases. Try to plan your attack on these pests so spraying can be reduced or discontinued from mid season until harvest. Also do not spray crop indiscriminately; determine which ones are hit the hardest by pests and concentrate your attack on these.

Prof. B. Bible,
Department of Horticulture.

The Family

Farm

Published in the interests
of the farmers of the province
by the Quebec Department of
Agriculture and Colonization

Special Credit During Critical Periods

Quebec's new "Act to promote special credit to agricultural producers during critical periods", assented to in December 1972, is, as the title suggests, designed to help farmers who have been hard hit by unusual conditions such as last summer's excessive rainfall or low prices for eggs. In the words of the explanatory notes to the act:

"The object of this bill is to establish a special credit plan for agricultural producers when a natural disaster has created an emergency situation for such producers or when the selling price of an agricultural production determined by the Government undergoes an unforeseen and uncontrollable collapse which seriously affects a significant number of producers.

"The Government determines if the period has the characteristics mentioned in the first paragraph and indicates its beginning and end in an order in council published in the Québec Official Gazette. During such period and during the additional delay which the Government may fix, the producers in need may obtain from a bank or a savings and credit union, a loan up to the maximum amount determined under the bill, guaranteed by the Government of the Province of Québec.

"Also, when the Government so orders by regulation, it may pay part of the interest on the loan made by a producer." Thus the farmer borrows the money himself, but the government's payment of part of

the interest and its guarantee to the lender make it easier for him to do so and to repay it.

There are now two sets of regulations in effect under the act:

- 1) Regulations concerning the Act to promote special credit to agricultural producers in designated areas who suffered losses to designated productions from excessive rainfall in 1972;
- 2) Regulations (amended) concerning the act to promote special credit to consumer-egg producers* (an act which has been repealed but incorporated into the present Act).

In the first-named regulations, "**critical period**" is defined as January 1 to May 31 1973; "**designated productions**" as sugar beets and crops intended for feeding the livestock of the producer's farm or for sale namely: meadow hay, cereal hay, alfalfa for dehydration, grain corn, oats, barley, mixed grains, spring wheat, spring rye, silage corn, and improved pasture; and "**designated area**" as the counties of Argenteuil, Arthabaska, Bagot, Beauharnois, Berthier, Brome, Chambly, Châteauguay, Compton, Deux-Montagnes, Drummond, Huntingdon, Iberville, Jacques-Cartier, Joliette, Laprairie, L'Assomption, Megantic, Missiquoi, Montcalm, Napierville, Nicolet, Papineau, Richelieu, Richmond, Rouville, Shefford, Sherbrooke, Soulanges, Stanstead, St. Hyacinthe, St. Jean, Terrebonne, Vaudreuil, Verchères, Wolfe, and Yamaska, and the following parishes and municipalities in the county of Lotbinière: Val Alain, Parisville, Fortierville, Deschailions, Ste. Agathe, Villeroy, and Sainte Françoise, and the municipality of Eardley in the county of Gatineau.

Other significant definitions in these regulations are as follows: "**producer in need of a loan**": a person who sustained damage to one or more designated productions from excessive rainfall in 1972 and whose personal resources, in the opinion of the lender, do not allow him to meet the expenses considered necessary to the pursuit of the activities proper to his enterprise; "**excessive rainfall**" also includes rains which prevented the remedying of damage caused by frost to one or more designated productions in 1972; "**time limit on the contracting of loans**": all loans must be contracted before the close of the 30th day following the end of the critical period; "**purposes for which loans shall be used**": The proceeds of any loan contracted under the Act shall be used by the producer to meet, in whole or in part, the expenses considered necessary to the pursuit of the activities proper to his enterprise; for this purpose, the admissible expenses shall be those incurred by the producer May 1, 1972 and the last day of the critical period and they shall be limited to expenses: a) actually incurred by the producer to buy feed for his livestock; b) necessary to buy seed, fertilizer and protectant substances needed for the 1973 crop of designated products; and c) for operations directly connected with the designated productions, including tillage and harvesting, and wages excepting those of the producer and his dependents;

"**Amount of the loan and how it is to be disbursed and repaid:**"

Amount: The maximum amount which a producer may borrow shall never exceed the lesser of \$5,000 or the following: a) for crops

consumed on the producer's farm: i) by cattle, as follows: A) dairy cattle: \$5,000 for 400,000 pounds of milk or more (or 14,000 pounds of butterfat) within the production quota; \$4,000 for 300,000 to 400,000 pounds of milk (or 10,500 to 14,000 pounds of butterfat) within the production quota; \$3,000 for 200,000 to 300,000 pounds of milk (or 7,000 to 10,500 pounds of butterfat) within the production quota; \$2,000 for 100,000 to 200,000 pounds of milk (or 3,500 to 7,000 pounds of butterfat) within the production quota; \$1,000 for up to 100,000 pounds of milk (or up to 3,500 pounds of butterfat) within the production quota; B) beef cattle: \$60 per mature animal (2 years or older); \$30 per animal 1 to 2 years old; \$20 per animal less than 1 year old; ii) by horses: \$60 per mare or mature horse (2 years or older); \$30 per colt or filly 1 to 2 years old; \$20 per colt or filly less than 1 year old; iii) by sheep: \$10 per ewe; or b) for crops intended for sale, as follows: i) sugar beets: \$100 per acre; ii) grain corn: \$70 per acre; iii) hay: \$10 per acre; iv) other "designated productions." \$25 per acre.

Crops grown by hog or poultry producers which are consumed on the farm shall be considered as crops "intended for marketing";

"Terms of disbursement": When the proceeds of the loan are to be used to pay the producer's creditors, the lender shall disburse them to the joint order of the producer and of each creditor in accordance with the amount due to each creditor;

"Period and terms of repayment": A borrower shall not be obliged to repay any part of the principal of the loan during the critical period.

The principal of every loan shall be repaid within four years counting from the first day of the month following the end of the critical period, in equal and consecutive instalments which are to be paid on the first day of the month and which may be, as agreed upon between the lender and the borrower, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, or annual;

"Rate of interest": The rate of interest payable shall be the current rate charged by the lender in the ordinary course of his operations. In the case of loans accompanied by life or disability insurance taken out by the borrower, the interest rate may be increased by 0.70% if the loan is accompanied by life insurance only or by 1% if the loan is accompanied by both life insurance and by disability insurance and if, in each case, the lender pays the premiums.

As long as the borrower is not in default, no fees or service, administration, commission or compensation charges of any kind other than simple interest shall be payable to the lender in connection with a loan. All measures aimed at increasing the rate of interest indirectly are forbidden;

"Payment of interest": 1) By the borrower: Except during the critical period, the borrower must pay the lender interest on the loan at the same time as he makes the repayments of principal; 2) By the government: Under section 8 of the

Act, the interest on every loan shall be entirely payable by the government until the end of the critical period. Such payments of interest shall be made to the lender within the 30 days following the last day of the third month following the date of the loan and at the end of each subsequent period of three months.

Starting on the first day following the end of the critical period, the portion of interest payable by the government on every loan shall be 4% per annum and it shall be paid to the lender for the borrower's benefit every six months. However, it shall only be paid if the borrower is not in arrears with his own instalments of interest and principal and continues to satisfy the conditions necessary to benefit from the Act.

No payment shall be made with respect to interest on arrears;

"Security to be furnished by the producer":

Promissory note or acknowledgement of debt: Every loan granted to a producer by a lender must be receipted by a promissory note in accordance with Form (2) CS-3 or an acknowledgement of debt in accordance with Form (2) CS-4;

Security for loans: It shall be permissible for the lender to require from the producer such personal, or movable or immovable securities as he may deem sufficient. Such securities shall be furnished by means of a pledge or transfer under section 88 of the Bank Act (R.S.C. 1970, ch. B-1) or otherwise.

If the producer is a partnership or corporation, it shall be permissible for the lender, if he sees fit, to require a personal commitment from any member thereof;

Government guarantee: The government's guarantee in favour of the lender subsists by the sole effect of the Act subject to section 14 thereof;

Transfer of loans: Transfer of a loan to a third party cancels the lender's entitlement to the government's guarantee unless the said transfer is made with the lender's consent, at the same time as the conveyance of the borrower's farm. In such a case, the third party shall complete Form (2)CS-2 and send it to the lender;

"Terms of lease": If the borrower is the lessee of a farm, his lease must be in writing and duly registered . . . if for any reason, an end is put to it before the loan is repaid, he must immediately repay it in full, unless the Farm Credit Bureau decides otherwise;

"Right of inquiry": The Bureau may conduct any inquiry at the borrower's or the lender's concerning the loan and the use made of the borrowed sum and, for the purpose of such inquiry, may require of them any information or document which it considers necessary.

The Bureau or the lender may, at any time, visit or inspect the producer's farm and may require that he comply with the Act and regulations and that he take any measures deemed proper for the conservation, protection, and

maintenance of the property constituting the security furnished the lender.

*Note: The regulations concerning the act to promote special credit to consumer-egg producers will be summarized in a later issue of the Macdonald Journal.

Prevent Farm Fires

There are many fires on farms every year. A lot of them could have been avoided and they result in losses to farmers which amount to many thousands of dollars annually. Henri Maheux of the Quebec Department of Agriculture's Farm Building's Division makes the following fire-prevention recommendations:

- 1) Don't smoke in or near farm buildings nor near fuel storage tanks or gas tanks;
- 2) Make sure your electrical installations and wiring are adequate. Use only the fuses recommended for them;
- 3) Never use defective or home-made electrical equipment. All appliances should have been approved by the C.S.A. (Canadian Standards Association);
- 4) Make sure that none of your heating equipment is a fire hazard. Don't use gasoline to light a stove or furnace. Clean your heating system regularly. Have fire-proof roofs. Keep strong ladders always handy;
- 5) Never fill the gas tank of a motor while it is hot or running;

6) Motor-fuels should be stored at a safe distance from farm buildings, preferably underground;

7) Farm machinery equipped with an internal combustion engine should preferably be kept in a fire-proof machinery shed distant from other buildings;

8) Never use flammable material near a flame or electrical appliance;

9) Make sure that all stored crops are sufficiently dry and ventilated to avoid spontaneous combustion and that crop dryers have adequate safety controls;

10) Equip your buildings with dependable lightning rods and check them at regular intervals;

11) Keep the inside and surroundings of buildings clean. Don't leave oily or paint-soaked rags lying around. Gather up old bits of wood, paper and any other materials that might catch fire;

12) Burn rubbish at a safe distance from buildings. Use an incinerator which is equipped to control combustion if there is a risk of it getting out of hand. Never burn rubbish, etc., in a strong wind. Proceed carefully and keep a pail of water handy;

13) Never, for any reason, start a fire in a crop;

14) Always keep emergency fire-fighting equipment handy, such as extinguishers, water-pails, and hoses;

15) If there is no other nearby source of water supply, the construction of a pond close to farm buildings is a good investment;

16) Ask your local fire station for advice about safety measures for your farm buildings;

17) Always keep the number of your local or neighbouring firemen visible near your telephone.

Department of Agriculture Launches "Operation Alfalfa"

The Quebec Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Norman Toupin, announces the holding of 12 regional competitions for growers of alfalfa in Quebec.

The aim of this campaign, called "Operation Alfalfa" and supervised by Mr. Léon Sylvestre, assistant director of the agricultural department's regional offices and laboratories, is to encourage the establishment of alfalfa fields in the province and thus, at moderate cost, increase the value and quality of fodder.

"Operation Alfalfa" is part of the department's general crop program and is in keeping with the recommendations of the Quebec Plant Productions Council, agronomists of the "agribusiness" sector, and the Faculty of Agriculture of Laval University.

This alfalfa-growing contest, which is on the five-year basis, will be open to farmers in all of Quebec's agricultural regions who meet certain requirements concerning the crop's productivity.

Contestants will have the benefit of complete technical information and the help of local agronomists, and there will be very substantial prizes for the leading growers in each region.

British Agriculture

Although Britain is a densely populated and highly industrialised country, agriculture remains one of its largest and most important industries, with a total annual production of about £2,790 million. The industry occupies 651,000 people, or 2.5 per cent of the total working population, provides nearly three per cent of the gross national product and uses 47 million of the 60 million acres of land.

As a result of the expansion of agriculture Britain now relies on imports for less than half of its food supplies compared with about two-thirds before the second world war. It produces at home all its milk, and is almost entirely self-sufficient in the production of barley, oats, pork, poultry-meats, eggs, and potatoes; it also produces about four-fifths of its beef and veal, two-fifths of its mutton

and lamb, bacon and ham, and half of its cheese but only one-sixth of its butter.

Nearly half the farms in Britain are owner-occupied and are normally managed as single businesses by the farmer himself.

There are about 303,000 significant farming units in Britain of which some 168,000 are full-time farming businesses; the remainder being small units mostly farmed part time and accounting for less than a tenth of the industry's total output. Amalgamations of these smaller farms are being encouraged. About half the industry's total output comes from the 12 per cent of holdings classified as large farm businesses, capable of employing four or more men full time. There are some 55,000 medium-sized (two or three men) and 76,000 small, full-time businesses.

The average size of full-time holdings in Great Britain is 259 acres of crops and grass; in Northern Ireland, where almost all of the 62,000 holdings are owner-occupied, the typical farm size is between 40 and 70 acres.

The type of farming practised varies widely with soil and climate. There has been an increase in specialised production, and apart from Northern Ireland the traditional general or mixed farm has largely

disappeared since the second world war. The farms devoted primarily to arable crops are in the eastern part of England and the Scottish coastal lowlands, while dairying is predominant in the west. Most of Wales and the parts of England bordering the Pennine hills are sheep-rearing areas. In England and Wales two-fifths of the 24 million acres is under permanent grass, one-third under cereals and nearly one-sixth under temporary grass. Fattening of animals is widespread but is more

pronounced in the south and east, and stock-rearing is more common in Wales, Scotland and Northern England. In Scotland just under three-quarters of all agricultural land is in rough grazing, and of the 4.2 million acres of crops and grass, about one-quarter is in permanent grass and over one-third in temporary grass. The chief crop in Great Britain is barley, followed by wheat, oats, potatoes, sugar-beets and root crops for stock

feeding. In Northern Ireland intensive mixed farming is practised, the main products being milk, fat and store cattle, pigs and eggs, with sheep and stock raising in the hill areas. Oats and barley are widely grown, mainly for livestock feeding, and the only important cash crop is potatoes. Of the two million acres of crops and grass in Northern Ireland, over three-fifths is in permanent grass and nearly one-quarter in temporary grass.



As pretty as a picture! Snow-topped beehives and bright sunshine prove that despite some of the drawbacks of winter it's still one of the most beautiful seasons of the year.

QWI

The W.I. and Youth in Agriculture

Our local Calf Club came into being in 1933. For the first six or seven years, on their Achievement Day in the fall, a local curling club catered for their needs at noon, providing sandwiches, coffee and cold drinks. When the group of ladies wished to be relieved of this duty, it was the good fortune of the members of the **Aubrey-Riverfield Women's Institute** (Chateauquay - Huntingdon Co.) to be asked to cater for our boys and girls, now known as the 4-H Club.

We have been doing this for 25 years. What a multitude of sandwiches have been made for the young people to eat. We have served many hundreds of doughnuts, too.

Imagine our pleasure in mid-August last year, when Mr. and Mrs. R. Ness, at whose home the 4-H Club as well as our much newer Garden Club have their Achievement Day, gave our ladies the chance to prepare lunch for more than 100 Quebec Young Farmers. This group planned to visit Terrace Bank Farm on August 29 to see demonstration plots. The W.I. had been recommended by Mr. G. Allard, agronome at Ste. Martine, and we gladly accepted.

Since we donate our sandwiches for the local 4-H group, we decided this time to buy the bread and fillings from our funds. A member of the finance committee kept an account of our expenses, including bread, butter, ham, eggs and mayonnaise. One member boiled and ground the ham; two boiled and shelled two dozen eggs; six met in one of the homes to mix the fillings and make up 25 loaves of

sandwiches. We also purchased 20 dozen doughnuts from a local baker. No coffee was necessary as it was a picnic lunch. The member who has mixed the cold drinks for years again did her job. Local 4-H members did the serving. The cheque received by the W.I. for our effort was most generous.

The club now operates under the name of the Quebec Young Farmers. They recently held a contest for a new design for their crest. One of our local boys, Bill Anderson, entered the contest, and his design was chosen. He will be presented with a plaque in the near future.

Our Women's Institute members feel that helping young farmers in this way has been a very worthwhile project — both for agriculture, and for good publicity for the W.I.

A Special Occasion

The members of the **Sawyerville** branch of the Q.W.I. were happy to honour three of their members at the semi-annual meeting of Compton County W.I. held in Sawyerville on October 23, 1972. After the meeting, which took place in the Sawyerville United Church, approximately 75 people enjoyed tea and a social hour. At the head table, which was decorated with flowers and candles in the W.I. colours, were seated the executive of the Compton County W.I. and the three members, Mrs. Julia Hunt, Mrs. Mamie Matthew and Mrs. Marjorie Hurley, who had belonged to the W.I. for over 50 years. They were presented with corsages in W.I. colours, and with 50-year pins. Presentations were made by the President, Mrs. MacRae, Mrs. Halliday and Mrs. Twyman, and they expressed the appreciation

and pleasure of the branch for the contribution that these three members have made to the W.I. and to the community during the past 50 years. With Mrs. M. Heatherington at the piano, the County President, Mrs. Estelle Coates, sang "May the Good Lord Bless and Keep You", which expressed the wishes of the members of the Sawyerville Branch. The three honoured members thanked the branch and expressed the hope that they would be able to continue to enjoy W.I. work for many years.

A Potluck Luncheon for Fun and Friendship

Howick W.I. members in Chateauquay-Huntingdon Co. feel that the meeting they most enjoyed last year was the Potluck Luncheon. The meeting was held in the United Church Hall, with each person bringing something for the lunch table. It was a social occasion and guests were invited to share in the fun. Irish jokes were told for Roll Call and gave everybody a good laugh.

A demonstration on "Petal Dip" was given by Mrs. A. Roy. This is a handicraft new to many. Materials needed are several tins of assorted colours of the Petal Dip mixture (a plasticized material), wire, and special paper for wrapping the wire. The wire is shaped into leaves and flower petals, which are then dipped in the "paint" according to instructions. Pieces are then assembled to make a variety of flowers. A beautiful Easter Lily was made at this demonstration. Finished items would be good money-raisers at sales or bazaars. Materials may be purchased in most paint departments.

Mrs. Clarence Nutbrown, right, President of the Beebe W.I. branch, presents a 50-year membership pin to Mrs. H. J. Stubbs. Mrs. Stubbs has been a W.I. member for 59 years, nine years in Howick and 50 years in Beebe. Mrs. Nutbrown also visited the homes of Mrs. Harold Beane and Mrs. Ruth House, both 50-year members of the Beebe branch, and presented them with pins.



Members suggest that a meeting such as this, which provides a social occasion, a fun period, and something of educational interest, along with regular business items, is a good way to introduce friends and neighbours to the W.I.

The Laura Rose Stephen Scholarship

In 1963 Huntingdon W.I. (Chateauguay-Huntingdon Co.) received a bequest from the estate of the late Mrs. Laura Rose Stephen "to assist in the education of deserving girls desirous of furthering their education along the line of Domestic Science."

Mrs. Stephen had a keen interest in the homes of her country throughout her life. As early as 1899 she was an instructor in dairying at the Ontario Agricultural College in Guelph and in 1903 was appointed the first lecturer in Household Science at that College. For 60 years or more she worked in the interest of rural women in Ontario and Quebec. When Mrs. Hoodless was searching for a suitable motto for the Women's Institutes, it was Mrs. Stephen who suggested "For Home and Country". She also designed the Q.W.I. pin from the signet ring which she always wore.

Mrs. Stephen, her husband and children, and her sister, Miss Annie Rose, lived in Huntingdon for several years. Her husband was secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders Association. Mrs. Stephen organized the Huntingdon W.I. in 1923 and was its first President. She must have shown a great deal of enthusiasm and was able to arouse real interest for 80 members answered the roll call in the early

years of the society. She became the first Life Member of the branch.

Later the family moved to Ottawa where Mrs. Stephen continued her work in the W.I. Because she wished to come to the aid of girls who needed help to finance their college courses in Home Economics, and because she hoped to encourage others to do the same, she remembered the Huntingdon W.I. in her will. In this she requested that we establish a scholarship fund, and offer \$200 to any deserving girl to study in that course.

We have already had the satisfaction of awarding six of these scholarships. The present holder of the scholarship is Miss Peggy Wood, now studying in Kemptville, Ont. We are pleased that we are able to do this and are most grateful to Mrs. Laura Rose Stephen who made it possible.

Happenings at East Clifton

The East Clifton Women's Institute entertained the Brookbury and Sawyerville Women's Institutes, Compton County President, Mrs. Coates, and Secretary, Mrs. Clout of East Angus, to an afternoon meeting and tea at their Community Hall last fall. The speaker was Mrs. Prescott of Birchton who spoke on the new Library at the Alexander Galt Regional School. With aid of a projector she described the kinds of books available to the students, already numbering over 6,000. She told of the library layout, librarians and their helpers and the work they do there. She was introduced by Mrs. McBurney and thanked by Mrs. Montgomery.

The members aided their funds recently with a Talent Tea. Everyone brought a variety of things: birdhouses, cabbage plants, house plants, knitted articles, crocheting and home cooking, which were offered for sale. Salads and squares accompanied the cups of tea.

On November 9, the East Clifton Women's Institute met with Mrs. Ray Waldron and Mrs. Frances Bain at a dinner meeting. Mrs. Ray Waldron was presented with a 50-year pin and a corsage of pink and white carnations by her daughter, the present President, Mrs. Gordon French. This is Mrs. Waldron's 54th year of service to an organization which she always appreciated. Mrs. Waldron has served as Secretary-Treasurer, President, County Convener, and President. She is also a Life Member of the W.I.

The meeting was convened by Mrs. Waldron who had a guest speaker, Mrs. Griffin of the Sawyerville W.I. who demonstrated the making of Christmas Decorations, including a choir group made from detergent bottles, table centres and tree ornaments from bits of scrap.

The Huntingdon Fair

The Dewittville W.I. (Chateauguay-Huntingdon Co.) has been associated with the Huntingdon Fair since 1960, when a small booth was rented as a Gypsy Tea Room. Tea and squares were served, and two members took turns reading tea cups. In 1962 a group membership in the Fair was purchased, and each member was encouraged to exhibit at least one item. This membership has been continued and some ladies have become



interested exhibitors on their own.

When the annual School Fair was discontinued, many felt that something should be offered in its place. In 1966 the Home Economics Conveners from Dewittville, Huntingdon and Dundee W.I.s worked with the Fair Board to revise the prize list for those under 17. It was expanded from 17 classes to 94, with 63 specials made possible by gifts from local businessmen and money prizes by Institutes and interested friends. Our group contributed \$25. That year there were 340 entries and 1967 saw 365 exhibits. Some specials were presented to the children by the presidents of the Institutes at the Evening Show. One unusual entry was an article made from baler twine; others included hooked rugs, horse halters, clothespin bags, etc.

The original Tea Room was expanded year by year — to two booths, to serving meals to judges, to giving dinners to approximately 120 4-H members, to salad plates for the general public and finally, when a new dining room was opened in 1970, the Dewittville W.I. was invited to be responsible for all meals.

On Thursday of the Fair, hot turkey dinners are served at noon, with choice of sandwiches, hot turkey, hot smoked meat, turkey, egg, cheese, or tomato and lettuce. A variety of homemade pies makes a popular dessert. On Friday the hot dinner is roast beef, and on Saturday ham is served with scalloped potatoes. Supper is always a choice of salad plates or hot or cold sandwiches. Breakfast is served on the Friday morning only from 7—9:30 but, as this is not well-

patronized, it may be discontinued. Tea, coffee, and soft drinks are offered with all meals. All day and every evening until nearly midnight, snacks and beverages are in demand.

No attempt is made to keep track of the number of meals served, but the quantities of food prepared will give some indication of the work involved. Five large turkeys are cooked at home and carved ready for serving. Over 50 pounds of rolled beef roasts and about 40 pounds of rolled hams are cooked a day ahead of time and then sliced by our genial country storekeeper. Sandwiches are made and wrapped at home as much as possible. Cabbages are prepared for coleslaw by a local restaurant operator. One lady peels 120 pounds of potatoes and sends them in ready to be cooked. Those who have gardens donate tomatoes and cucumbers. When available corn-on-the-cob is a popular item. Canned peas are bought by the case. About 900 smoked meat sandwiches were served this year. Each of our 32 members makes five pies each — and this leaves no surplus.

We could not do all this without many volunteer helpers. Teenagers act as waitresses, and husbands accompany wives whenever they can. The Institute greatly appreciates the help given and each fall plans a social evening of games and visiting to entertain and to say thank you to the many who help with the Huntingdon Fair Project.

The proceeds from this project are substantial and enable us to carry out commitments and projects for the year. These include special prizes in the Junior section at the

Fair, assistance to hockey and softball teams, prizes for Public Speaking contests, help to maintenance of the Dewittville outdoor rink, bursaries to deserving students, as well as many other worthwhile community projects.

Doing Our Thing

One of **Franklin Centre** (Chateaugay-Huntingdon Co.) Women's Institute's biggest projects during the year is working towards the booth we have at the annual Havelock Fair, which is held in the early fall. This fair is for one day only, but people enter their vegetables, animals and handicrafts. A great interest in the event is taken by all people in the surrounding communities. Usually each month the branch members bring in articles which are knitted, painted or sewn by them. Each member usually has a shopping bag at home which they can put things in throughout the year. All these items are collected in late August and priced accordingly. The day of the fair members bring to the booth their homemade baking which literally does sell like hotcakes. The members work in the booth during the day selling the articles. The money that is realized from this goes towards helping other people in our community, the local schools, and other foundations abroad.

Knowing the School Staff

Education is a central part of the W.I. program and **Ormstown W.I.** (Chateaugay-Huntingdon Co.) believes that part of education is knowing the teachers and establishing a friendly rapport with them. For many years this branch has entertained the staff of the local

Members of the Dewittville W.I. work hard preparing all the meals served at the Huntingdon Fair. Some of the proceeds from their work go towards prizes for junior participants in the Fair.



school at a fall meeting, which is open to any interested persons. The President welcomes the staff members and introduces any new teachers who have joined the staff.

At last year's meeting, members and guests sat at small tables which were decorated with orange Chinese Lantern Flowers. This seating arrangement promotes informal and friendly conversation. Tea and coffee were poured by Mrs. F. Kilgour who celebrated her 90th birthday in July, and by Mrs. M. McNeill who will be 90 in March. A long table decorated with orange candles and autumn flowers was placed at one end of the room for refreshments.

A speaker from the Montreal Trust company spoke to the assembly on wills, succession duties, and some laws which are peculiar to Quebec, thus providing valuable information along with the sociability. Mr. W. White, Principal, thanked the W.I. for their continued interest in the local school.

Dear W.I. Members:

As I write snow is blowing across our fields, the sky is grey and the radio is reporting that schools in some areas are closed today as a result of the heavy weekend snowfall and high winds. We hope for better weather in February when this reaches you . . . longer days and, hopefully, more sun. With new seed catalogues arriving you will be dreaming of summer gardens.

In February you will also be nearing the end of the W.I. year with thoughts of new programs and some new officers and conveners. All out-going officers are asked

to please list **all** duties to pass on to those succeeding them. This is very important.

During this winter a contest is in progress in Sherbrooke County as individual members have been asked to write to their County Publicity Convener telling "Why I Like the W.I." Entries will be judged on 1) interest, 2) number of reasons and 3) number of suggestions for future interest (not on penmanship, spelling or composition).

Also in Sherbrooke County at the School Fair earlier this year there was no generation gap between the 4-H Club and the W.I. — 4H'ers assisted the ladies by very capably looking after the children during the judging.

And, of course, Christmas was the theme for most branch reports recently received. Branches such as **Arundel** and **Brownsburg** invited guests to their Christmas parties. There were some interesting roll calls: **Barachois** — bring a home-made Christmas tree decoration; **York** — gift for a White Cross patient; **Inverness** and **Kinnear's Mills** — an exchange of gifts; **Belvedere** — jams and jellies for Senior Citizens' Home; **Ayer's Cliff** — donation of money for gifts for the Dixville Home for Retarded Children and **Stanstead North's** roll call was money donations for Christmas remembrances in the community. Many branches helped make Christmas a happier occasion for children and adults in homes and hospitals and their own December meetings were devoted to carols, Christmas readings, and exchanging gifts.

Pioneer presented 50-year pins to

Mrs. Gordon Smith and Mrs. Cowan. **Beebe** presented three 50-year pins. **Wright** recently gave a miscellaneous shower for a bride-to-be. **Aylmer East** celebrated their 47th Anniversary in November with a dinner at a restaurant. Their Agriculture Convener told of attending the Royal Winter Fair. The branch also had a busy evening serving tea and cookies at the Ottawa Winter Fair. **Rupert** reports that they have had repairs done to their hall and have paid the insurance. **Waterloo-Warden** had a contest to guess the amount of money collected for Pennies for Friendship over the year and in **Ascot** they displayed a dozen articles of bygone days with members being asked to guess their identity. **Belvedere** members worked at the Cancer Station and catered for a ploughmen's banquet and a bowling banquet. **Brompton Road** also worked at the Cancer Clinic and catered to a Kiwanis dinner. Guest speakers: At **Ascot** Mr. Ralph Broadhurst, Secretary of the Municipality of Ascot for 27 years, gave a most interesting talk on Ascot's past, present and possible future. At **Hatley Centre** Mrs. Claude Smith was a guest speaker. She is a member of the Council of the Township of North Hatley. She told how she had begun to attend the meetings and of her ultimate election to the Council, her duties, her responsibilities and hopes for the future.

A thought in closing: Some of the qualities needed to make a good home — patience, tact, enthusiasm, friendliness, poise and humour — also make a good meeting.

Mrs. Perley Clark.
Q.W.I. Publicity Convener.

SHEEP FARMERS

**Inquire About
Prices For Wool
Delivered At
Our Plant**

AYERS LIMITED

Lachute, P. Q.
514 - 562-2411

Peanut Butter Marshmallow Squares

1 12 ounce package semi-sweet
chocolate pieces
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup crunchy or smooth peanut
butter
3 cups miniature marshmallows
Melt chocolate with peanut butter
in double boiler over hot — not
boiling — water. Stir until well
blended. Fold in marshmallows.
Press into a greased 8-inch square
pan. Chill until firm. Cut in
squares.

Arundel W.I. (Argenteuil Co.) sent
in the above recipe and hope
that readers will enjoy it.

Prize Winners

Another successful Women's Fair
was held this past September by
the **Gaspe County Women's
Institutes**. There were 234 prizes
and \$96.85 in prize money. The
branch cup was won by York W. I.,
with Gaspe W. I. taking top honours
for branch effort — a Barbie doll.
Cups for most exhibits and most
prizes were won by Mrs. Victor
Baird, who also received the most
prizes for handicrafts. Most prizes
for cooking went to Mrs. Gerald
Phillips, for vegetables to Mrs. Irvin
Phillips and for flowers to Mrs.
Stanford Stanley.

The Gaspe County Children's Fair
was also held in September.
There were 187 prizes and
\$69.10 in prize money. Cups
for most prizes: 6 years and under
to Dean Phillips; 7 — 9 years to
Karen Jones; 10 — 12 years to
Lynn Mullin and 13 years and over
to Valerie Cass.

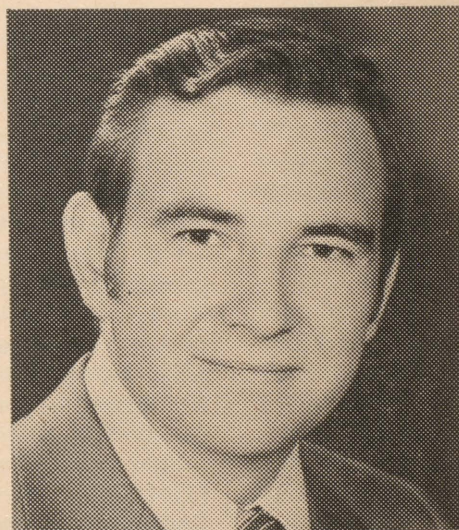


Bank of Montreal

The First Canadian Bank

We've established a new Agricultural Department headed up by experienced farm management specialist Don Gibb. With him, we're putting together a team of experts to help you run your farm with maximum efficiency. We can show you techniques in farm business management; budget control on your production programme; projected returns on new production lines; how to use money and labour to best purpose.

Ask your Bank of Montreal manager about our new Agricultural Department. We want young people to realize there's a good future in family farming and help them make a go of it. **We want you to get your money's worth.**



I. D. (Don) Gibb
Manager, Agricultural Department
Resident in Winnipeg Tel. 946-6367

We have a new way to help farmers grow.

CORAL SANDS

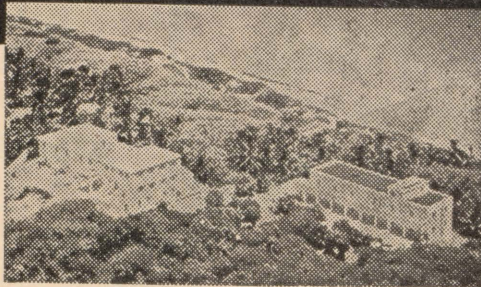
HOTEL

HARBOUR ISLAND, BAHAMAS

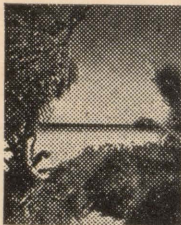


AIR SERVICE:

Direct flights daily from Nassau (20 minutes) via Out Island Airways. Also served from Miami and Ft. Lauderdale daily by Mackey International to N. Eleuthera Airport (3 mi.).



Harbour Island has been called,
"THE SOUTH SEA ISLAND IN THE BAHAMAS"
 FAMOUS FOR ITS HISTORY . . . BEAUTY . . . AND
 ITS UNSPOILED AND UNCHANGING WAYS.



The island with the famous 3 mile Pink Beach.

- The original Capital with all its history
- 14 hilly acres from the center of historic Dunmore Town to the beach
- Two buildings . . . both on the ocean
- Informal and relaxed . . . yet cosmopolitan
- Night clubs, straw markets, shopping, beauty salon, free tennis available . . . International clientele
- Superb cuisine
- All water sports, boats and gear
- SCUBA plus instruction & NAUI certification
- Trips to nearby uninhabited islands
- "Yellow Bird Bar" with 100 foot patio overlooking the sea
- Entertainment & dancing

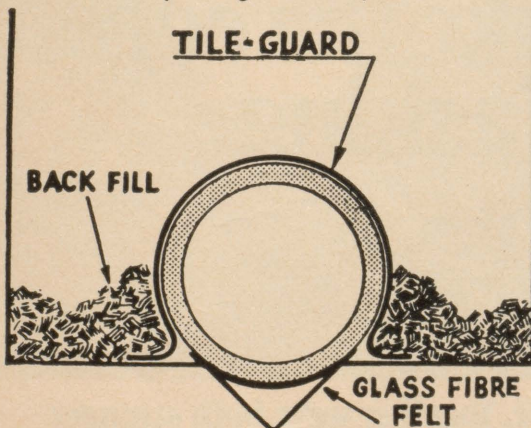
For immediate confirmed reservations or information, see your Travel Agent or write or call or wire Coral Sands, Harbour Island, Bahamas. Represented by RR Hotel Representatives (Div. of Robert Reid Associates, Inc.) Private aircraft call Coral Sands UNICOM 122.8 Brett King . . . Owner/Manager.

HOTEL CLOSED SEPT. & OCT.

NOW . . . Prevent FARM DRAINAGE TILE CLOGGING

With "Tile Guard" and "Glass Fibre Felt"

"Tile Guard" Drainage Tile Cover is a web-like mat composed of inert glass fibres made of materials specifically compounded to withstand underground alkalis and acids. It is virtually ageless, and effectively retards the passage of soil particles into the tile.



Permits use of smaller tile.
 Why use 6" when 4" will
 do with Tile Guard and

GLASS FIBRE FELT
 For Under Support
 and Protection
 in Unstable
 Soils

MR. FARMER: Discuss your problem with The County Agricultural Representative or Extension Specialist. For complete information at no obligation write or telephone collect to:

**GLOBE GLASS SATURATORS
 LIMITED**

Manufacturers of Glass Fibre Roofing Products and Tile Guard
 P. O. BOX 190 PETROLIA, ONTARIO DIAL 882-2300
 or Request Material from Your Drainage Contractor.



**If you're concerned
about a loan,
we'll take the edge
off asking.**



**CANADIAN IMPERIAL
BANK OF COMMERCE**

You and the Commerce. Together we're both stronger.